The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,030—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

- Not exceeding three lines .....Re. 1-0.
- Each succeeding line .....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaoore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

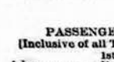
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without feed.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Domicich	1927	400	5th May 1881.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th „
VORWAERTS.G.	Marussig	2394	150	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed*.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To BRINDISI	400	280	140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

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The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

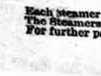
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF.....2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER.....2,963 „ „ 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Steamers have no second class accommodations.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2753	450	R. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	400	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
NEPAUL	3536	600	S. Murray	20th „
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	19th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	....	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	120	....	5th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs.	25 nett per doz.	Dessert Forks. Rs.	20 0
Table Spoons	25 „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons..	11 „ „	Egg Spoons ..	12 8
&c.,	&c.	&c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO, OZO, OZO,

A MOST Agreeable and Elegant Beverage prepared on the truest Scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of Animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a Dissipator of Mental and Nervous Affections and a Renewer of Physical Power.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage, it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its Restoring and Refreshing action is at once apparent ; the Worn Civilian, the Tired Soldier, the Fatigued Sportsman, and the Harassed Man of Business will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash price per doz., Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED.

A TRAINER and JOCKEY for HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of DURBANGAH'S racing stud to take up the appointment about the 1st of June next. Apply giving references and stating terms

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY
To the Maharajah of Durbangah, Tirhoot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The above THEATRE will be CLOSED THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING for Dress Rehearsal of the Comic Opera,

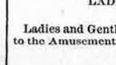
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,

which is shortly to be produced
WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC SITUATIONS, STAGE BUSINESS and FULL CHORUSES,
BY THE
LOFTUS TROUPE,
ASSISTED BY
A NUMBER of PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Chorus will please report to the Amusement Director at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.



THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. PESHWA will sail as above on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage-money, apply to
SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Agents, A. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., this day (FRIDAY.)

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1881, at 5-30 p. m.

By order of the Trustees,
E. McG. H. FULTON, Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay Civil Fund Office, 18th April, 1881.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 6th May, for REPAIRING the ROOFS, TURNING TILES, and PLASTERING the GUTTERS of the Company's buildings at Colaba. For particulars apply at the office of the Company.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Bombay, 27th April, 1881. Liquidators.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. PESHWA are hereby informed that that vessel will arrive on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods immediately on arrival, otherwise same will be landed by steamer's Muccadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 28th April, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

REGISTERED.

THIS MOST REFRESHING AND wholesome beverage possesses a sustaining and stimulating power much exceeding that of alcoholic liquors.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, AND IS the most efficient of all temporary resorts when the system is deprived of those essentials to well-being, REST and SLEEP.

ITS DELICATE BOUQUET IS DUE TO the perfumed atmosphere of Lombardy and the Swiss valleys, recalling to Tourists agreeable memories of Asti Spumante and the rural hostelries of Southern Europe.

VIVONE IS A LIGHT WINE COMPARED with Asti, free from stale ferment flavour, and contains no tannin.

FOR ALL PURPOSES OF REFRESHMENT, it is vastly superior to anything alcoholic, as it gives an impulse to the digestive process, and a spur to vitality generally without disturbing the intellectual balance.

IT IS THUS THE BEST STIMULANT IN all pursuits or amusements requiring steady intellect and sustained nerve : *e.g.*, Cards, Billiards, Lawn Tennis, &c.

IT DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ennui, evening headache, fatigue, dislike to food, and restores cheerfulness, animation, and appetite.

SIMPLE EXPERIENCE WILL RENDER it an essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and place of Refreshment.

WHEN EXHAUSTED, TIRED OF LIFE, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work, a moderate draught of Iced Vivone *without admixture* will restore exhausted nature, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

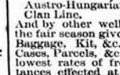
MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.						CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old	...	...MARSALA...	...	... Sicily...	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.						
32	0	... Fine Old	...	..MADEIRA...	direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian rip.						
33	0	... Superior Old	...	PORT	...	Portugal...	33	0
		This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.						
28	0	... Fine Old	...	PORT	...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.						
19	0	... Fine	...	PORT	...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.						
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case 2 dozen.						
22	8	... Fine Old	..	CARLOWITZ		Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.						
18	0	.. Fine...		...CARLOWITZ		Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.						
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.						
18	0	... Red...	...	SHIRAZ ...		... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.						
16	0	... White ...	..	HOCHHEIMER..		Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.						

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	„	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours	„	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	„	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	„	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	„	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	„	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	„	20	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered, Silk, for dress	Pair	8	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	„	8	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	Doz.	20	0
Extra Super, grey, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	„	22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	„	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	„	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wool, pure wool	„	25	0
Knickerbocker Hose, stout hand-knit	Pair	3	12

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for Hot weather wear	6 for	12 0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for	30 0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	6 for	36 0

PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	30 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	33 0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	6 for	33 0

Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each.....Rs. 10 8 and 12 8

Warm Mufflers..... „ 2 0 to 2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery :—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 13, Re. 1-8 ; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8 ;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0 ; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0 ;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125,	„ 2
Florida Water	„ 140½,	„ 1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160,	„ 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade.
For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 536, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 8as. ; No. 375, 12as. ; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1 ;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH.

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance.
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3 ; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship ; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.

These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths, and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 25, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters—

ex Barque "Superb"

H S P & Co.—226 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd May, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m.

10 cases grey dhoties 7, 8, 9, 10 yards.
1020 dozen socks and stockings.
5 cases T red prints.
1 case toilet soap.
3 cases Bohemian glassware consisting of superior assorted kerosine oil lamp, ruby and gold flower vases, tulip vases, center pieces, toilet sets.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 101⅜; French Rentes unchanged at 120f; Enfaced Rupee Paper ⅛ lower in Fours at 84⅛ to ⅜ lower in Fours-and-a-half at 91⅞.

Coffee, Cocoanut Oil and Seeds all come unchanged, but Wheat is slightly easier. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show no alteration of any kind.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and according to Reuter the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm at unchanged prices, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Private telegrams, however, were much less favourable in tone, and in some instances quote a decline of 1-32d., whilst Surats are reported as difficult of sale as ever. In New York there is no change in prices, either for ready or July shipment. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's receipts	6,000	5,000	3,400
Five days' do.	39,000	23,000	13,200
Total since 1st Sept....	5,307,000	4,612,000	4,295,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, tenders at 1s. 7d. received 21½ per cent., the average being 1s. 7 29-32d. As compared with last week, this shows a decline of 1-32d., although then 1s. 7 15-16d. only received 13 per cent. Bar Silver remains unchanged at 52½d. per oz., but our own correspondent calls it weak at that, and there are evidently plenty of sellers, Reuter advising shipments by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton of £70,000 for Bombay and £40,000 for Calcutta.

The telegram to hand this afternoon that Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn his proposal for the abolition of the duty on Silver Plate, would not in an ordinary way be of much importance ; but coming at the present juncture, it almost looks as if the English Government were determined to afford as little assistance towards the support of Silver as they possibly can, and in that respect may have a slightly adverse effect.

EXCHANGE to-day has shown very decided weakness. Opening at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates, a further fall of 1-32d. has been established during the day, and the market closes with a still downward tendency at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 ¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 months sight	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ,,	2c. 13¼f.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate still continues at ¼ per cent. discount, and 60 days, sight at ⅞ to 13-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a trifle firmer again for Fours, in which some business has been done at Rs. 101⅞ to 13-16, but Fours-and-a-half are quiet at Rs. 109⅜.

SHARES are firm. In Banks there is no quotable alteration, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Press Companies are firm, and we note an advance of Rs. 45 in Fort, Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all strong and, as a general rule, may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher.

COTTON has been an exceedingly quiet market, and actual transactions have been limited in the extreme. Prices are not quotably lower, but there has been a marked cessation in the enquiry for all kinds, and even the lower grades of Dholleras are neglected. Should home advices continue adverse, there can be little doubt that we shall see a material drop in values, now that April shipments are covered.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unaltered.

FREIGHT continue strong, and a large business has been done to-day. For Liverpool ready Canal freight has been relet at 35s., but late May ship ment has been done at 37s. 6d. for. Wheat, and 40s. for Cotton, and a steamer for May and June loading is reported to have been fixed at 40s. open Charter. Sailing ship tonnage is scarce and in request.

PIECE-GOODS are dull, to-day being practically a holiday in the bazaar.

COALS are firm, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	7171
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank L. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,030	281	all	10½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,425
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	887½
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,795
French Press Co	200	500	all	45 p.s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	3274
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	145
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,200	75	1,000
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	850	300	25	885
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	525
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	100	2,000	all	..	825
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	115
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	580
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	100 p.s.	2,540
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	755
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	850
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	1,000	100	795
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	695
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	100	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,080
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,700
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,480
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1050
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,105
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	820
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	360
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	965
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	935
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	800
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	32
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265
LAND COMPANIES.					
Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	892½
New Colaba Co.....	6,000	3,000	2,250	30	965
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	153 / 143
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	£2,300
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co..	1,400	100	100	..	125
Mechanics' Building Co.	500	500	300	60	330
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	..	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	950
Do.	30,000 A	21	34	..	31
Treacher & Company.	1,000 B	100	100	..	
Thacker & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	810
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	100	12	155
	2,3000	25	15	..	14

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending April 23, 1881
Open 1,448 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,26,165	0	0
Merchandise	7,02,105	0	0
Electric Telegraph	7,773	0	0
Total Rs....	8,39,943	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,270¾ miles ..... Total Rs....	7,11,172	0	0
Increase	1,28,771	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·784
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind*....	NW, NNE, NW. WNW, NW, NNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	209

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Superb, 535 tons, Captain S. Grillet, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE ship Laurig Hall, 1,361 tons, Captain F. Williams, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE ship Jennie Harkness, 1,373 tons, Captain E. T. Hensbury, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Julia David, 1,276 tons, Captain W. H. Stacey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Memfi, 1,248 tons, Captain F. Romano, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE ship Minister of Marine, 1,648 tons, Captain J. Murphy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (2nd Dec.), with a cargo of 2,552 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the follow passengers :—Peer Hajee Esawsooden and wife, Major A. J. Rowlandson, and six deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 686 tons, Captain J. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Adey, Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Des, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, five second class, and 74 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Punjaub(s).....	Macaulay ..	Bussorah, April 11.
	Minister of Marine	Murphy	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
	H. M. S. Seagull..	Byles	Aden, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Nyanza (s)	Salt	Zanzibar.
	Barbary (s).....	Boskfill	Trieste.
	Robert Jones	Rowlands ..	Falmouth.
	Australia (s)	Cates	Southampton.
	Julia David (s)....	Stacey	Marseilles.
	Memfi (s).....	Romano	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to Kurrachee.
Ship Laurigg Hall, Williams, to Dunkirk.
Ship James Harkness, Hensbury, to Liverpool.
Barque Superb, Grillet, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lizzie English, to Havre.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Surat, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
24 Commilla(s) ..... Hart ..... Rangoon, April 18.
Ettrickdale ..... Bogle ..... Glasgow, Nov. 26.
E. Nicholson..... Grierson .... Liverpool, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Arratoon Apcar, Suez, Medea, Chinsura, and Maharaja.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.
26 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) .. .. Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April
26 Kaisar-i-Hind (s).. ..... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Lebanon (s)—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 70 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 10 bags corks, D. D. Shah.
Castalia (s)—445 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons ; 200 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Castalia (s)—25 barrels rosin, Sullemanjee Jeewanjee ; 4 casks zinc paint, Ebrahim A. Currim ; 200 drums linseed oil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 100 drums linseed oil and 10 drums turpentine, Hajee Essac Soab and sons.

FROM LONDON.

Perim (s)—250 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 10 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cusserwanjee Sons and Co ; 25 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Camoens (s)—12 cases silvired glass, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 13 cases playing cards and 8 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Surat (s)—17 boxes bar silver, the National Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—55 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—11 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—92 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 47 bales cotton Pelly and Co.
J. B. Brown, 13 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Clan Macduff (s)—200 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 425 cwts myrabalams, Dewjee Nanjee ; 187 cwts myrabalams, Lucknedas Narsee ; 100 cwts wheat, Devjee Jevud ; 100 cwts wheat, Veljee Natha ; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee ; 22 cwts wheat, Manockjee Soonderdas ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 145 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
100 bales, Gaddum and Co.
Hutton (s)—542 cwts wheat, Chooniram Jassraj ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 316½ cwts myrabalams, Dwarkadass Yunsonjee ; 293½ cwts myrabolams, 27½ cwts gall and 3½ cwts nuxvomica, Khuttow Luddha.
Winton (s)—32 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 101 bales cotton wast, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusiee Khan.
Marina (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Lyan and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Joseph Ferrens (s)—2,500 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co ; 812 cwts. wheat, Dewjee Jewut ; 6 bales hides and skins, Ebram Joosub ; 13 bales skins, Shuriff bhoy Jafferbhoy ; 6½ cwts. horns, Canjee Heerjee ; 25 bales hides and skins, Vana Ana S. M. S. and Co ; 14 bales hides and skins Mahamedally and Co ; 11 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahomed M. and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moor and Co.
Australia (s)—5 cases shawls, Luchmandass Bhiconchund*
Perim (s)—17 bales hides, Hajee Sajun Lalljee, 2,400 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 18 bales hides, Ramonbhoy Hussoobhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 116 packages tea, Cassam Soomar.
Surat (s)—101 packages ginger, 897 bales cotton, 97 bags coffee 50 cases tea, and 2,831 slabs tin. The P. and O. S. N. Co ; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Sam Weller (s)—7,000 cwts. wheat, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood, 620 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Slanarthen (s)—2,610 cwts linseed, Valkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gauges (s)—165½ cwts. linsced, L. Singer and Co ; 8,900 cwts. wheat and 22,600 cwts. linseed, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
W. D. Lawrence—1,818 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St. Olaf (s)—3,999 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

County of Anglesea—525 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s)—200 bales cotton Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—238 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 106 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—5 bales waste, R. C. Patell.
Newnham (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Australia (s)—2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Julia David (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
William Symmington (s)—1,625 cwts gingellyseed and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—2,475 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Manilla (s)—12 cwts cardamoms and 6 cases silk, Mahomed Saduck Nemajee.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 29.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Equity Side.

For further directions and costs on the Master's Report, Nanee Tarra Naiqueen vs Khojah Allarukhia Soomar and others—Smith and F.

Reference from Small Cause Court.

Nana and H—Cursetjee Rustomjee vs. T. Williams—Payne and G Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

540-80—Payne and G—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. Ebram.
528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs. Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others Tobin and R—Jefferson B. and D.
270-80—Hearn C. and G.—Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs. Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others Payne and G—Shamrao B.
433-80—M. H. Khan—Kamblahai vs. Bhima Tonajee—Janardhun and H.
74-80—J. C. Cama—Nooroodin Moosajee vs. Mamoojee Hamajee and others—A. F. Turner P. and G. and in person.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Goma vs. Serang Ahmedjee Issakee and others—In person.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

512-79—Tyabjee and D.—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—and S. and F. J. Macfarlane, and others Smith and T. and N. and H.

Motion.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

To be mentioned.

396-78—Payne and G.—Janardhun Ramchunder vs. the National S. and W. Company—Shapurjee and T.

For Consent Decree.

390-76—Ardesir and H—Bomanjee Framjee Cama vs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and others—Smith and F.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Korejee Chapsey, deceased, J. Macfarlane—Thucker Luckmidass Jadowjee vs. Mutttoobai, widow of the said deceased—Jefferson B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M. Sayani—Pungshree Prugutnam Saheb, &c. vs. Lalldass Goverdhundass Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-79—J. C. Cama—Govind Ramjee Gole and others vs. Nagoo Purbhajee—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
462-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Purmanund Nathoo—R. M. Sayani.
46-81—Craige, L. and O.—Fatmabebee bin Mahomed Ameen Hoosen—Advocate General and another—H. C. and L. ; and C. L., and O. Part heard.
414-80—Muljee and B—Damodher Trimbuck Nancy vs. Cassam Mahomed Durvee—C. Tyabjee.
55-81—Crawford and B—Tejbhan Tullackchund and another vs. Geolam Mahomed Hajee and another Balkrishna and B.
21-81—Balkrishna and B—Goolam Mahomed Hajee vs. Jaffer Rahimtula—Hearn C. and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Clarke, Major, R. E., on leave, from Sibi.

April 27.

Yeld, Surg., on leave.

APRIL 28.

Neill, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Hilson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Hanburg, Bgdr.-Surg., on leave, to England.
Young, Major, General List Infantry, on leave, to England.
Clarke, Major, R. E., on leave, to England.
Jones, Bgdr.-Surg., on leave, to England.
Dickinson, Lieut.-Col., 8th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Neill, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Whalley, Lieut. and Adjt., 8th Regt., on leave, to England.
Yeld, Surg., on leave, to England.
Mallandaine, Capt., 60th Rifles, on duty, to Deolalee.
Parker, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, to Poona.
Hannan, Lieut., 30th Regt., to rejoin, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, April 28, 1881.

1. It is notified for information that the distribution of the Rifle meeting prizes by Lady Westropp will take place this Friday evening, the 29th inst. at the Town Hall at 9 p. m. Members attending are requested to wear white uniform with side arms. Officers with shoulder belts but without swords.

2. At the request of the President, a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association will be held at Head-Quarters at 5-45 o'clock this (Friday) evening, to discuss a most urgent matter. All members of the Council are particularly requested to attend.

3. No. 1,294 Vol. II. H. Mulrooney is transferred from D to G Company from this date.

4. The following are the members of the Managing and Shooting Committee, Poona Detachment, G Company for the year 1881-82, viz. :—Managing Committee.—Lieut W. W. Burn, Sergt. F. Barrett, Vol. H. Barnes, Vol. T. Somerville, Vol. S. Myer. Shooting Committee.—Lieut. A. Smith, Lce. Corpl. D. Clabby, and Vol. H. Barnes.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 28.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Capt. F. C. Symonds, B. S. C., Asst. Supdt., Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

Hony. Surgn. J. T. Grey is permitted to resign his Commission in the B. V. R. C.

The services of Surgn. W. A. Barren, L. R. C. P. & S., I. M. D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 14th April 1881 :—

Surgns. A. F. Ferguson, Kavasjee Hormusjee Mistri, G. E. Fooks, and J. W. T. Anderson.

Mr. T. A. Payne, is appointed a 2nd Lieut. in the G. P. R. V. C.

Capt. and Paymaster A. King, G. I. P. R. V. C., is granted furlough to England for eight months from 28th April 1881.

Lieut. C. Newbern, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, is appointed to act as Paymaster to the Corps during the absence on leave to England of Paymaster A. King.

Mr. H. C. Mance is appointed Capt. of A. Company, Sind V. R. C.

Capt. J. P. Sturrock, B. V. R. C., is granted furlough to proceed to England for one year from the 28th instant.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S. C.

The undermentioned medical officer has been allowed by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Surgn.-Major C. G. H. Ross, 28th March 1881.

Col. Sergt. J. Hartley, G. I. P. R. V. C., is appointed 2nd Lieut. in that Corps.

The following appointment is made :—

Major A. R. Heyland, S. C. (Bgde-Major, Deesa), to be a Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on the Establishment, vice Major C. A. Cunningham, appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Div.

The following appointment is made :—

Inspg. Vety. Surgn. Charles Steel, British Establishment, to be Inspg. Vety. Surgn., Bombay Presidency, vice Inspg. Vety. Surgn. W. Lamb, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 18th April 1881.

The Rev. A. G. Lewis, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 18th April 1881.

The following appointments are made :—

The Rev. A. C. Lochee, M. A., to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency head quarters and to Bycullah from leave to Europe.

The Rev. E. J. Bowen, Actg. Garrison Chaplain, to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Poona, and to visit Matheran, from the date of the Rev. Mr. Lochee's arrival until the 18th April 1881, to conduct services at that place during Holy Week and Easter.

The Rev. A. O. Walsh, M. A., Acting Chaplain of Poona, to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Aden from the [illegible] with effect from the 18th April 1881.

The Rev. A. W. Baynham, B. A., is confirmed as Chaplain of Aden from the date of his return to duty about the middle of May, and the Rev. J. Higgins, now acting at the station, to officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain from the date of his being relieved until the return of the Reverend F. L. Sharpin, M. A.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Elphinston, Dist. Mag. of Kolaba, is hereby appointed to be a Joint Sessions Judge, and is directed to try all cases that may be committed to him for trial by the Mags. in the Kolaba portion of the Thana Sessions Division during the months of June, July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.

Mr. G. W. Scott, Actg. Huzur Depy. Collr., Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag. of the third Class in the Dist. of Khandesh.

The exemption from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, granted in Governwent Notification No. 3985, dated 8th June 1880, to Wadero Hayat valad Baksho Khan, First Class Jaghirdar in the Dadu Taluka, Karachi Dist., is hereby cancelled.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. E. Coles to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Sholapur Dist. during the absence of Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. B. D. Adams to revert to his appointment as Actg. Asst. Supdt. of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist.

The Rt. Honble the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Devrao, Mag. of the First Class in the Dist. of Ahmednagar, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 222 of Act X. of 1872.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Mag. of the First Class in the Dist. of Nasik, with power to try summarily also the offences mentioned or referred to in Clause I of Section 222 of Act X. of 1872.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. W. W. Loch and P. H. Dastur, Mags. of the First Class in the Dist. of Thana, to be Visitors of the Dist. Jail at Thana.

Messrs. C. E. Fox and G. H. Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Comr. for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, on the 13th instant.

Messrs. G. H. Farran and A. K. Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst. Comsr. and Taxing Master, High Court, on the 13th inst.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe and Rao Saheb Abaji Balvant Bhise respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court Dhulia in the Khandesh District on the 13th instant.

A'zam Anaji Ganesh Tilak, Acting Clerk of the City Mag's. Court, Poona, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Poona under Sec. 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Mr. J. B. D. Adams is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. Coles at Sholapur, to act as Supdt. of Police, G. I. P. Railway, during the absence of Major Wise, or until further orders.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Mr. Mahadev Pandurang Barve to act as Asst. Regr. on the Appellate Side of the High Court and Supdt. of High Court Process during the time that Mr. A. K. Oliver acts as Asst. Comsr. for taking Account and Asst. Taxing Officer, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major H. J. Blanc and Surgn. W. A. Barren respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Grant Medical College on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Messrs. K. T. Best and Abaji Vishnu Kathavate respectively delivered over and received charge of the officers of Principal and Professor of English Literature in the Gujarat College and Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School on the 7th instant.

Mr. Fazul Manji Khimjiani, A. B., is permitted to revert to his permanent appointment of First Asst. Master in the Narayen Jagannath High Schol at Kanchi.

Mr. Kursetjee Nasserwanjee Contractor, B.A., is appointed to act as Head Master of the Shikarpur High School till further orders.

Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed resumed charge of his duties as Depy. Asstr., Shikarpur, on the 1st int. before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. A. D. Carey to be Collr. of Salt Revenue from the date of Mr. C. B. Pritchard's appointment as Comsr. of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

Major D. C. Pedder to be First Class Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Carey.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., to be Second Class Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, vice Major Pedder, and to be granted in Major Pedder's place above Mr. T. M. Cotgrave. Mr. Acworth to continue to act as Under-Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments till further orders.

Mr. Moreshwar Sadashiv is appointed as a temporary measure Inspr. of Registration and Stamps, 1st Div., vice Mr. Harji vandas Narandas, deceased.

Under Sec. 6 of Act III, of 1877 H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint the Supdt. of the Upper Sind Frontier Dist. to be ex-officio Registrar of that Dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. S., and Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., to act as Third Class Depy Collrs in S

TELEGRAMS.

THE MARCH FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

From South Afghanistan it is reported that the evacuation of the territory was completed on the 27th. The march from Kandahar has been entirely uneventful; there was no difficulty as to transport or supply. All the posts are left in charge of the Ameer's officials.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

A detached column marched on the 26th to Aspaleto Algud, and there destroyed the cane and crops belonging to Mushak, who has not yet surrendered. The column then returned to Barwand, where the main force encamped about six miles from Turan Cheena. No opposition was offered. The Mahsuds helped to destroy Mushak's property.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DUTY ON SILVER PLATE.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn the abolition of the duty on silver plate as provided for in his Budget.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE COMMONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh re-entered the House of Commons this evening, when his removal was ordered, and after a long debate he withdrew.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Latest advices from Algeria state that the French expeditionary force is advancing, and that serious fighting has taken place on the Tunisian frontier with the Khroumirs.

ALGIERS, APRIL 27.

The French troops have occupied the town of Kef in Tunis without meeting with any resistance.

NEW CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Stafford Northcote will succeed the late Earl of Beaconsfield as the leader of the Conservative Party.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

Mr. Bradlaugh only withdrew from the House of Commons last night on Mr. Labouchere announcing that he would bring forward a Bill regarding the oath. This Bill will give members the option of taking the oath or making an affirmation, and the Government will afford facilities for its passing.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Transport Malabar has passed the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on 26th inst.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ do. do.	91½
3 do. Consols for account	93⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrival.—Deepdale.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 28, 6-46 A.M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 28, 11-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Thibet, from China, arrived.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28, 2-14 P.M.

H. M. S. Euphrates, from Natal, arrived.

TRICOMALEE, 28 APRIL, 5 P.M.

H. M. S. Eclipse arrived from Rangoon yesterday.

HER MAJESTY'S gun-boat Seagull, 3 guns, Commander Martin Byles, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 15th April, Mahalleh 18th, and Shah 19th. During the voyage she experienced very fine weather.

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, the newly appointed Municipal Commissioner, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Surrattee, and visited the Municipal offices in the afternoon. After going over the premises with Dr. Weir, the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant left without taking over charge of his duties, as he intends to join the office on Monday, 2nd May.

THE grain merchants of Bombay have another grievance to complain of. It appears that when the Carnac Bunder siding was closed by the G. I. P. R. authorities, the Company stated that they would be able to keep all their traffic at the Waree Bunder siding. Forty-eight hours were formally allowed for the merchants to remove their goods from the station, but ultimately they announced that after the trucks had been unladen, they would allow only twenty-four hours for the removal of goods. On account of the heavy crops in the interior and the approaching increase in rates, about from forty to fifty thousand bags per day are now brought in. The space at Waree Bunder having been found insufficient, a new siding has been opened on the Port Trust property. We are informed that during the last week the native merchants have been forced to pay thousands of rupees as wharfage by reason of their being unable to remove goods within the twenty-four hours. As during more than twelve hours of the twenty-four allowed no goods can be removed, it seems impossible that forty or fifty thousand bags a day, in addition to other merchandise, can be cleared from the station within the period allowed by the Company. In ordinary cases this period is perhaps sufficient for the removal of goods from the Railway Company's ground, but at this season the time granted is utterly insufficient. The bullock carts obtainable are inadequate to meet the demands of the merchants, and the arrangements at the bunder appear also to be somewhat ineffective. The bullocks employed have to toil painfully over a road part of which is newly metalled, or they have to plough through deep dust, in which here and there is a large hole. Owing to the blocks which frequently occur, and other difficulties, the grain merchants find it impossible to remove their goods within the time specified by the Railway Company, and they are compelled, therefore, to pay a wharfage fee of one anna per Bengal maund which is levied by the G. I. P. R. authorities on goods remaining at the Waree Bunder beyond the twenty-four hours allowed for removal. The grain merchants are of opinion that the Company, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances of the case, should extend the time allowed for the removal of goods from the station until the traffic is considerably lessened. It may be mentioned in connection with this question that the Port Trust allow the merchants three days to remove goods from their bunders.

THE following appeares in the *Madras Times* of the 27th inst.:—"As we go to press intimation has reached us that Lieutenant Fletcher stabbed himself in the Madras Club, death being instantaneous. An inquest was to be held."

MR. THOMAS MARGOSCHIS was tried at the Madras Sessions on Tuesday with culpable homicide amounting to murder in causing the death of his servant Pauliam by shooting him. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity. The Judge ordered his detention at the Lunatic Asylum.

THE trade route from the Irrawaddy to the Yangtze has, a China paper says, been successfully traversed by Messrs. Soltan and Stevenson, of the China Inland Mission. These gentlemen left Bhamo, in Burma, in the latter part of November last and reached Ichang on the 14th March. This is the first time Europeans have successfully penetrated to the heart of China from Burma.

A PETITION has been submitted to the Viceroy, with nearly four thousand signatures, against the sections of the amended Municipal Act regarding the extension of the water-supply to the suburbs of Calcutta and the payment of a proportion of certain pensions by the Municipality.

THE Neemuch-Nusseerabad Railway is expected to be opened for traffic by the end of November, as the earthwork is almost completed, and only ninety-eight miles have to be laid down with rails.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, the Governor in Council directs that the Town and Island of Bombay the Collector shall be inspector under Section 3, and the Presidency Surgeons are appointed Certifying Surgeons under Section 5 of the Act. The Magistrate of each district is to receive the notices under Section 8 of the said Act as regards factories situated in his district. As regards factories situated in the Town and Island of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay is to receive such notices. Appeals under the last clause of Section 12 of the said Act shall be made to the Commissioners in their respective divisions, and in the Town and Island of Bombay to Government in the General Department.

THE *Pioneer's* "Benighted" correspondent writes:—"Major Hobart is, I hear, on the point of leaving Ootacamund and India, having resigned the Private Secretaryship. He has been seven years in harness, and as he has worked with unflagging zeal throughout that period, his holiday has certainly been well earned. One of the Governor's Aides (Bagot, 13th L. I.) has been ordered home sick; and as English is with his regiment, the 14th Hussars, in Natal, the Government House Staff appointed by Mr. Adam is already becoming scattered. We are to get the 7th Fuziliers from Kandahar, half the regiment going to Bellary and half to Fort St. George, and the regiments that were temporarily employed beyond our frontier have been ordered back. We have heard nothing regarding our Commander-in-Chief, and rumours of all sorts of changes fill the air."

SOME one at Penang has been repeating an old joke of Sothern's. In accordance with a notice that Professor Eddeson, *en route* to Australia, intended to give the public of Penang an illustration of the success of his "new patent flying machine" at the Esplanade about 6 o'clock in the morning, the local *Gazette* states, thousands of persons of all nationalities, sexes, creeds, and ages crowded about the grounds of Fort Cornwallis awaiting to see the great wonder of the age, a man in a flying machine, making an aerial voyage over the channel from Penang to the opposite coast of Province Wellesley. Long before dawn, carriages with women and children commenced to assemble and by half-past six the spaces from the Town Hall to the fort, and round it to the jetty, were crowded with spectators. They waited till 7 a.m., when a person, flying a red flag and ringing a bell, announced to the disappointed people that the wonderful professor was too ill to make his appearance, whereupon the people dispersed. "We met a number who had come from the Province, Pooloo, Tikoos and the interior. Some laughed at the joke played upon them when told it was April Fool's day, or a day given to hoaxing among the Western nations; some appeared angry, and others sulky. The bell-ringer got the worst of it; he was run at by a sky-larking mob, the Police took charge of him, and he was had up before the Magistrate, but was 'honourably acquitted' of any intent to commit an offence."

ACCORDING to the reports of the 4th April "the Hongkong Opium market has been languid and lifeless during the interval. Prices for all varieties of drug have declined, and the market closes weak for all but high touch Benares, which is in short supply. At Shanghai discouraging advices from the North checked transactions in Malwa; but a fair business has been done in Patna at a decline. For Benares, a limited demand has prevailed."

A HOME correspondent mentions in a letter to a contemporary that Santley has lately become a Roman Catholic, and people do say that his singing at the chapel he attends is a good deal more attractive than the padre's sermons.

COLONEL NORTH in the House of Commons the other day asked the Secretary for War whether it was the case that certain regiments which ought to have gone to the Transvaal were not sent in consequence of the notorious incompetency of their commanding officers. Mr. Childers replied as follows:—I saw this statement in a weekly paper, but I am able to say that it is absolutely without foundation. I am much obliged to my hon. and gallant friend for asking me this question.

THE complications which would ensue if France were to yield to the temptation to reduce the Bey to a condition of vassalage, would not, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, be fully revealed until the French had irretrievably committed themselves to the assertion of their domination. It is admitted on all hands that such a step would excite a very bitter feeling in Italy. But as Italy would not risk a conflict with France just now, Frenchmen are apt to talk as if it does not matter how severely they wound Italian susceptibilities. Prince Bismarck, they say, has sanctioned their action in Tunis, and what does it matter what Italy thinks? Possibly it is just because it does matter a very great deal to France that Prince Bismarck and the German Chancellor ostentatiously favours a French advance on Tunis. Germany has everything to gain, although Frenchmen may think they have nothing to lose, by a policy which makes France almost as unpopular with Italians as with Germans. That the enemies of the same Power are the natural allies of each other is a truth which hardly seems to be as clearly appreciated at Paris as it undoubtedly is at Berlin.

THE Parisian newspapers of the "Forward" school heap infinite scorn upon the "English notion" that Tunis is a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire. Unfortunately, however, for this high-flying doctrine, by the same post which brought these indignant protests to England, there arrived the following extract from the *Terdjumani-Hakikat*, one of the official organs of the Turkish Government:—

The French Ambassador in Constantinople has sent a memorandum protesting against the attitude of the Bey of Tunis, and also complaining that the Arabs of the Regency are allowed to join others from Morocco, who then make combined raids on Algerian territory, pillaging and maltreating the inhabitants of the French province.

The *Hakikat* adds that the Sublime Porte intends to examine the question of the African principalities in a serious manner as soon as the Greek question is out of the way. Now, asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will the *Temps* and the *Débats* be good enough to explain how they can reconcile the recognition of the practical sovereignty of the Sultan over the Bey by the French Government in March, with the vehement repudiation of any such sovereignty by the French press in April?

LORD DERBY, talking about the two Houses of Parliament in a recent speech, said that they had "a superior whom we both recognize, and that power is public opinion—created, not inside, but outside the legislative bodies—public opinion which we are bound, if we can, to interpret wisely, whose manifestations, we ought to seek to regulate, and sometimes by timely criticism and reasonable discussion, to correct, but which neither House of Parliament can oppose or defy." Most people will agree with Lord Derby, but it is interesting to compare his view with what Lord Beaconsfield said about the same great power in the House of Lords last year:—

There is a fashionable phrase now that everything is inevitable, and that every event is the production of a commanding force of nature which human will cannot withstand. The description of public opinion is in everybody's mouth. But I should like to know, when we are called upon to bow to this public opinion, who will define public opinion. My lords, any human conclusion that is arrived at with adequate deliberation and with sufficient knowledge is entitled to respect, and the public opinion of a great nation under such conditions is irresistible, and ought to be so, but what we call public opinion is generally public sentiment. We who live in this busy age and in this busy country know very well how few there are who can obtain even the knowledge necessary for the comprehension of high political subjects, and how much fewer there are who, having attained that knowledge, can supply the thoughts which would mature it into opinion. No, my lords, it is public sentiment, not public opinion, and frequently it is public passion.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE possesses a parish which must be nearly, if not quite, unique. It contains only one house, inhabited by one family (four brothers), who seem to comply with the forms required by parochial law. They appoint one of their number overseer, another parish constable, &c., and then make their own rate. Unluckily, they quarrelled lately, and thought of turning utensils, and the magistrates of Bingham have, in consequence, sent the parish of Lodge-on-the-Wolds to prison for two months.

A LONDON paper writes:—"The 'pious founder' appears to give no less trouble in India than among ourselves. Native religious and charitable endowments are very numerous throughout the country, and they are alleged to be the subject of serious abuses. In calling attention to this matter, the Government of Bengal have suggested a scheme for vesting the general superintendence of endowments in the Collectors of districts, practical supervision being entrusted to a local native committee—or two where there are both Hindu and Mahomedan endowments—with power to sue any trustee, manager, or superintendent for 'misfeasance.' In reply, the Governor-General in Council, 'while sympathising with the more enlightened members of the native communities who desire to save the endowments from waste and spoliation,' points out that the interference suggested would involve a definite departure from principles which have guided the Government in its relations with the religious institutions of the country for nearly half a century."

Engineering publishes a plan and sections of the Panama Ship Canal. The total length of the canal will, it appears, be about 46 miles, including the jetties at Panama and at Limon Bay on the Pacific side. The plan shows clearly the trace of the canal and its relations to the River Chagres and the railway, which appears to cross the canal twice, near Pedro Miguel at the fifth station and again at Baila Monos near the 3rd station. From Cruces the canal and the River Chagres cross and recross each other frequently, and the latter will practically disappear and be replaced by the new channel. There will be five stations, or pausing places. The width of the last two stations is less than the others because they will be made in rock. The depth of them will be 29 ft. 6 in., and of the others 27 ft. 9 in. The plan also shows the position of the great barrage at the outlet of the lake, the water from which will be used in working the compressors for driving the rock drills and other machinery. The canal will, up to about the 28th mile, run through soft ground, and from that distance to the fifth station it will have to be cut through rock, the highest point of which occurs at Cerro Culebra.

A CORRESPONDENT of a home paper gives the following as the incomes of the four richest men in the world:—

	Duke of Westminster.	Senator Jones of Nevada.	Rothschild.	Mackay.
	£	£	£	£
Capital	16,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	55,000,000
Per Year	800,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,750,000
" Month	66,000	80,000	170,000	200,000
" Day	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000
" Hour	90	120	200	300
" Minute	£1, 10s.	£2	£4	£5

It thus appears that the richest man in the world is Mr. J. W. Mackay, who, thirty-one years ago, was a penniless boy in Ireland. Twenty-one years ago he travelled through the United States as a speculative salesman, and seventeen years ago was a bankrupt; at the age of forty-six he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered, and has a yearly income of £2,570,000. But if Mr. Mackay is the richest individual in the world, the Rothschilds are the richest family in the world. In 1872 one of the family died at Vienna, and all the members gathered together to show respect to his memory. The opportunity was taken to total the wealth of the whole family, and it was ascertained that between them the Rothschilds possessed £80,000,000. If they managed to make an average interest of no more than 5 per cent. on their capital they had an annual income of £4,000,000. Deduct £100,000 as their personal expenditure, and they laid by perhaps £3,900,000 a year. So since 1872 their capital may have increased with interest by some £40,000,000, and they may now be worth £120,000,000, which at 5 per cent. would leave an income of £6,000,000 per annum, or £16,438 per diem, or upwards of £11 per minute. This is a good deal of money, yet the Rothschilds work as hard as though they really are in want of more. Their ambition is to add to the pile, and never yet has a spendthrift been born among them.

THE conflict between the Municipal Council of Paris and the Prefect of Police, although it has been aggravated by many trivial differences of opinion, is believed to have its root in the desire of the municipality to assert its independence, and in the dread on the part of the Government of the indirect re-establishment of the Commune. At present the municipality vote the £800,000 required for the maintenance of the 7,756 police and 1,800 soldiers, together with several thousand firemen, who form the constabulary force of the city. As they pay the piper, they wishes to choose the tune. M. Andrieux, with the Government behind him, resents their control, and he is justified by such papers as the *National* and the *Liberté* on the ground that the maintenance of order in Paris, the head and soul of France, cannot be entrusted to an elective council, the docile instrument of revolutionary passions, whose ill-disguised object is to establish a system of civic autonomy hardly distinguishable from the ideal of the Commune. The danger is believed to be so serious that the *Debats* urges the cost of the Parisian police should be transferred from the municipal to the national budget, and the Prefecture emancipated entirely from the control of the municipality, an extreme step which is said to be regarded by the Ministry as indispensable. This antagonism between Paris and France, natural under the Empire, surely ought to have no *raison d'etre* in a Republic which counts M. Gambetta, the elect of Belleville, as its most potent citizen.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE PRESENTATION.

LADY WESTROPP will present the prizes won at the recent Bombay Volunteer Rifle Meeting, this evening, at the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock. The band of the regiment will play a choice selection of music during the evening, and cold drinks will be obtainable at a refreshment buffet. Volunteers in white uniform will be admitted without tickets.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Band, H. M's Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Meeting of the Parsees, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting Bombay, Volunteer Rifle Association, 5-45 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Punjab (s), from Bussorah; Minister of Marine, Liverpool; H. M. S. Seagull, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nyanza (s), to Zanzibar, Bombay (s) Trieste; Robert Jones, Falmouth; Australia (s), Southampton; John David (s), Marseilles; Menesi (s), Trieste.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March .....
Overture.....Le Serment .....Auber.
Quadrille .....Royal Boudoir.....Coote.
Selection.....La Sonnambula .....Bellini.
Valse .....The Officers .....Coote.
Galop .....Pomona.....Lentner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GENERAL meeting of the Parsees in connection with the Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabha will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 5-30 p. m., when the remaining three propositions will be laid before them for adoption.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ganges entered the dock yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd April, was 48 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week of last year it was 48 feet and 7 tenths.

FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed remains of the late Mumdee Begum was brought from Hydrabad on Wednesday last and deposited in the Mahomedan burial ground at Sonapore, previous to its transmission by sea to Kerbella.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Luximon Hurry was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing four silver bangles, from the person of a child belonging to Mahiboo, woman. He was sentenced to be flogged twelve stripes with a cat-o'-nine tail.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Shaik Raymon a labour employed on board the s. s. Perimi in the Prince's Dock, accidentally slipped and fell down the hatch between decks, sustaining a fracture of the fore-arm. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

LOST.—Tulsuckchund Gotumchund reported to the police that he had dropped on Wednesday last, while passing along the road somewhere between Kolsa Molla and Syud Abdool Raymon Street, a small parcel containing 800 small pearls and a gold nose ring, of the collective value of Rs. 70.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tank Street on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl named Shareefa, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained a few days ago by her saree having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John McConnell, a seaman of the British ship Khersonese, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which he is an articled seaman. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gowalia Tank Road on view of the body of Essoo Wittoo, a labourer, aged forty-five years, who died from the effects of the bite of a venomous snake while lying asleep in his house on the night previous at that locality. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th April was Rs. 16,56,852. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 12,649. New coin paid during the week Rs. 9. The balance left was Rs. 16,69,492. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 33,655 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vauts and awaiting assay.

THEFT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Butler, of the Loftus Troupe, reported to the police that on Tuesday night last a blue serge coat was stolen from the dressing-room of the Gaiety Theatre, in the pocket of which coat there was a silver gilt watch, a gold chain, and a Maltese cross, of the collective value of Rs. 60. Inquiries are in progress. Mr. D. Angelis, of the same troupe, also reported to the police that he had lost on Saturday night last whilst at the Gaiety Theatre an American gold coin valued at twenty dollars.

DARING ROBBERY AT KHANDALLA.—On the night of the 24th ultimo a most daring robbery was successfuly committed in Mr. Edulje Kolabawalla's house at the above sanitarium. The house has been rented for the season by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee (Judge at Ahmedabad), and his family are in occupation. The thieves appear to have entered the bed-room by a low window, carried out into the yard a big leather portmanteau, and having cut it open extracted from two bags cash containing Rs. 227-4 and some pearl and gold jewellery worth Rs. 400 or more, and succeeded in making off with their booty. Police arrangements at Khundalla, we are surprised to find, are extremely primitive and defective. Though the *malee* of the house and the butler's assistant, who are suspected, have been taken into custody, no trace of the missing ornaments and the bank-notes has been discovered. The night before the occurrence above described, Mr. Spencer, who lives in Sir Jamsetjee's bungalow, was robbed of a valuable watch and chain.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th April, was 439, being 32 less than in the previous week, 26 more than the week ending 27th April, 1880, and 21 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 321 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 33·40. There were 120 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 less than the previous week and 45 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 69, 24, and 17, respectively, as compared with 35, 14, and 25 last year. There was 1 death from cholera last week as compared with 3 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Aden.—Mr. G. Yardley.
For Southampton.—Mr. Spratt and Mr. H. Gunning.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Kennedy.

PARSEE RELIGIOUS REFORM.

HUNDREDS of Parsees again assembled on Wednesday evening, in response to the invitation of the Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabha, to consider the question of religious reform among their community. On this occasion, there was nothing to ruffle the equanimity of the Chairman, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and hardly any one made himself persistently ridiculous. Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hatheedaroo, who failed to obtain a hearing at the last meeting, has at last made his thoughts see the light in the form of a pamphlet. Mr. Hatheedaroo's production does credit to his heart, as his resolution not to speak any more at the meeting does credit to his head. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings said that intending speakers might speak for fifteen minutes, instead of five, provided they restricted themselves to the point. (Applause.) The Chairman then called upon Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgar to propose the second resolution.

Mr. Darashaw Ruttonjee said the resolution which was placed in his hands showed that the Parsees of the present day saw the necessity of a religious and moral education to the rising generation of the Parsees. The first doctrine of Zoroaster was that in will God alone is absolute, but man, in order to live perfectly as possible, and in order to guide his motive and regulative powers, should take the assistance of purity and truthfulness, which are the fundamental principles of the Zoroastrian religion as taught by Zoroaster. Zoroaster came into world a humble reformer, and as such, he proclaimed himself before his hearers, and said that he would not request anyone to follow him blindly, but that they should, after patiently hearing him, determine their course for themselves, like one of their great forefather, which was of so philosophical a character, as revealed by the prophet, was much in accordance with the doctrines of the present age. The speaker having compared many points of the philosophy of the present age, to principles laid down by Huxley, with the philosophy of Zoroasters, read the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the Sabha, it was incumbent on Zoroastrian parents to give their children religious education along with secular education."

Mr. Hormusjee Lord, in seconding the resolution, commenced with a comparison of the Parsee religion with that of the Musalmans and Christians, when he was met with hisses. Mr. Lord then said that the *Ugatovan* religion was invited to take the lead in the matter of religious reform. As a teacher, he said that parents were willing to pay Rs. 10 or 15 a month to provide private tuition for their children in English, or Latin, or Mathematics. But they would not part with a farthing to provide religious education.

An old mobed rose and said he had very long been a teacher in Sir Jamsetjee School. His duty was to teach the principles of the religion to the boys there. But no boys would listen to him; none attended as a class. At last, when his position was reduced to that of a preacher in the desert, he sought to compel attendance. But, then, parents came to the aid of their children, and asked him not to make his teaching compulsory. The mobed, after a short length of quarrelling with the mobed, and said he would lodge a complaint with the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet if the speaker should persist in compelling his child to attend the religious class. (Loud laughter.) The parents were willing to spend any amount after the secular education of their children, but ask them to part with four annas to purchase a book on the religion, and they would tighten their purse-strings, and refuse to pay a pie. (Loud applause.) It was, therefore, he seen clearly that religious apathy was general among the Parsees, and it was idle, under such state of things, to ask only the Shettias to bestir themselves in the matter. (Cries of bravo, and cheers.)

A Parsee was going to address the meeting, when he was suddenly interrupted by a tall mobed, who, excitedly said:—"This is a religious subject, and you, as one of the laity, are not expected to know anything about religion. Therefore hold your peace." (Cries of "Sit down.") The Parsee youth then began his address. He said they would not, like some of the previous speakers, have to bewail the religious apathy of the Parsees, if their sacred languages, namely, Zend and Pehlvi, were recognized by the University. (Applause.) The Parsees must exert their influence to do something practical in this direction, because a mere passing of certain resolutions would be of little avail. Then there were the large translation and other funds, which the Sabha should find means to utilize in a better way.

The Chairman—The Sabha has nothing whatever to do with the funds. It lies with the trustees ohereof to utilize them in the way they think best. Hear, hear.)

The Parsee—I don't want to propose a resolution in accordance with my views. I simply throw out some suggestions that have commended themselves to me. (Laughter.)

The tall mobed again rose and said peremptorily, "I want to speak upon the first and fifth resolutions."

The Chairman—The first resolution has already been adopted, and the fifth has not yet come up for consideration. (Laughter.)

The Mobed—If you say that the first resolution is passed, well, the fifth resolution is not yet passed, and I have a right, therefore, to adress the meeting. Here the speaker was received with a storm of hisses and cheers, and with loud laughter, whereupon he said:—"I tell you that one mobed is just as good as one hundred *behedeens* (the laity), nay, the collective wisdom of the whole Sabha cannot surpass him." (Loud laughter and ironical cries of bravo.) "I challenge any member of the Sabha to tell me the meaning of the word *kusti* (the sacred thread). There are doctors and pleaders in the Sabha, do they know anything of the religion?" (Loud laughter, hisses, and cheers.) "How is it that the Chairman, though I have sent in my name as an intending speaker at this meeting, has not yet called upon me to speak?"

The Chairman—When the fifth resolution is placed before the meeting, you will have an opportunity to speak, but, surely, not till then.

The Mobed—I am sorry that the first resolution has already been passed. As that was done amidst tumult and confusion, I had no opportunity to edify the meeting with my comments upon it. The speaker then again burst forth in a series of interjections. He said: "Tell me, sirs, who ought to be allowed to speak first at a meeting like this? To whom should preference be given? Of course, the privilege belongs of right to the mobeds." The mobed had to resume his seat amidst hisses and cheers, and amidst cries of "Out with him," "well said," "quite right," "he disgraces the class of mobeds," &c. The confusion was, however, soon over, and as the Chairman was going to put the resolution to the meeting, a Parsee youth rose to divide the honours of the platform with the rest of the speakers. He having done,

The Chairman said there were some gentlemen who were of opinion that the Government were not inclined to introduce moral education into their schools. This was not correct. A movement was on foot in the Punjab in favour of giving moral instruction at the university of the place. Our Governor-General, Lord Ripon, he was glad to say, had recognized the importance of such instruction in the following valuable words, namely, "that no education can be called complete unless secular education is combined with moral." (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned till the following day (Thursday).

MADRAS.

EURASIAN LADS AS MINERS.—Twelve East Indian lads picked by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, are to be sent to work under the European miners employed at the Devalla Gold Mining Company's works.—*Madras Times.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—The 7-15 a. m. mail train which arrived from Beypoor this morning (April 26th) brought in a first-class passenger, a lady, who met with a serious accident at Coonoor, by falling from a tonga. She was attended to by a doctor at Coonoor, and as the injuries sustained by her were considered somewhat serious, a telegram to the railway authorities to have a dhoolie in readiness at the Central Station was transmitted, and accordingly on the arrival of the train, she was conveyed to the General Hospital.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MARGOSCHIS CASE.

AT the Madras Sessions on the 26th inst., before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, John Thomas Margoschis pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with culpable homicide amounting to murder. The following special jury was empannelled:—C. L. Huson, Esquire, Foreman; J. Leonard, C. V. Cunniah Chetty, G. L. Trevor, W. Stephenson, D. Duncan, G. Arbuthnot, A. M. Hooper, and W. T. Hamilton Holmes, Esquires.

The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, the Advocate-General, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Gould and Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Messrs. Grant and Laing.

The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, in opening the case to the jury, made the following remarks:—The charge against the prisoner was that he caused the death of one Paulium under circumstances that made the act culpable homicide amounting to murder. The facts that would be proved by the evidence in support of the prisoner's illness. Two other letters, dated 11th and 15th March 1881, respectively, I received from the Rev. Dr. A. Bower and Mr. George Duncan regarding the prisoner's illness. On coming to Madras on the 17th of March, I found a letter from Rev. A. C. Taylor, waiting for me at the railway station, and on receiving the letter I drove direct to Dr. Brookman's, and not finding him at home, I drove to the Vepery Church, and there saw the Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Bower, and afterwards went to see the prisoner at his house, and found him reckoning up the accounts of the writer. He took no notice of me when he saw me. When I went into his bedroom he followed me there in a frantic manner, kissed my hand, and began to cry, and after that he went back to attend to the accounts. I sent for the Rev. Mr. Leeming, and he came and soon after Mr. Bulivant, the Acting Principal of the S. P. G. High School, Vepery, came in. Mr. Leeming advised the prisoner not to trouble himself about the accounts. Messrs. Cramp and Peebles also came there. When the above-mentioned persons were there, the prisoner remarked, "this looks like an inquest. There is nobody." The prisoner did not speak much at dinner, but ate voraciously. He was a very abstemious man. I asked the prisoner to tell me all his troubles, and we sat together, when he talked to me in whispers. He told me that there was a conspiracy formed against him, and all his writers, pundits, and the schoolmasters, and all the native booksellers in Madras had joined in this conspiracy. He also said that people came into his house at night and with false keys opened his drawers. He said that he was being watched night and day, all his accounts were falsified, and that there was no hope, he was utterly ruined. He said that when he went to the school the little boys laughed at him, and on his enquiring of the reason was told that they were informed that he was mad. He said that people were trying to take him his liberty from him. He said he did not believe in confession, and that he had told the Rev. Mr. Taylor as a priest and Dr. Brockman as a doctor who the conspirators were, and that if they had disclosed these names it would be libel. He said "it would be better to destroy myself, I am mad. I am mad, I have been too much bothered." I spoke to the prisoner at the Police Commissioner's Office, and he said "don't speak, it would be used as evidence against you." The prisoner has been 18 years in India, and has been only once on furlough to Europe, for two years, and this was about six years ago. He has had no leave since his return. He has always been a very hardworking man and used to work from sixteen or eighteen hours a day. He took very little exercise, and he would drive out for an hour in the evening. He saw very little of society. His disposition was quiet and gentlemanly. My father's brother was also affected in his mind, and he died in the Lunatic Asylum at Swansea about 20 years ago.

The other witnesses examined for the prosecution were Daniel Solomon, the writer in the S. P. G. High School, Vepery, Mr. W. L. Bowden, Inspector of Seamen, Dr. Brookman, Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital, and their evidence was the same as that given before the Magistrate.

Mr. Gould, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said that it was not his purpose to detain them very long. He submitted that it had been for the past forty years a recognised fact that where once a diseased brain could be proved, no man could be convicted of a crime. Of course, here were a number of cases in which madness was feigned, being put on after the commission of an act, but in this case, there was evidence to show that there were symptons of monomania long before the act was committed. There was also a class of cases in which no motive could be shown for an act. Where there was monomania and an absence of motive, there could be no conviction. In the present case, these were the circumstances. There was monomania, and there was an absence of motive. The prisoner for years had been the Principal of the High School in Vepery of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and it was the pride of his life that he was the head-master of such a school. It was his labors as head-master of the school and in the course of education that unsettled his mind and produced the delusion from which the prisoner suffered. The natives of Madras owed to the prisoner a great debt of gratitude for his labours in the course of education, and no doubt he would have the sympathy of the whole of them, as the state of mind in which he was had been brought about by his hard work. The prisoner had been troubled about his accounts, but it was all an illusion, for the accounts had been examined and found to be correct. Mr. Gould called the attention of the jury to the circumstances that undoubtedly showed that the prisoner was insane, asked the jury to say whether under all the circumstances they could come to any other conclusion than that the prisoner was not a responsible agent when he caused the death of Paulium.

The following witnesses for the defence were then examined.

John Cramp, deposed, I am Chief Accountant, Madras Railway Company. I have known the prisoner for the past sixteen years, and have seen him very frequently for the past five years. He is excitable, but kind and gentle. He is very abstemious and very hard working. Since January last, he used to get up at five o'clock in the morning and work till 12 at night. There was a great change in him in the middle of January. He was in difficulty about one part of his work. He showed me a letter which excited him very much. There was nothing in the letter to cause the excitement. It was a simple letter from the ex-Librarian (Native) complaining of the treatment he received from the secretary. Allusion was made in the letter to an item of sixty five rupees, which seemed to excite the prisoner. I tried to reason the prisoner out of his illusion, and for his satisfaction examined the accounts and found them generally correct, I reported progress to the prisoner, but it did not ease his mind. I considered it necessary to write to Mr. Pearce on the 26th February. I was apprehensive that he would do himself some injury, as he told me that he would blow his brains out. He said that people would prove that he cheated the School Book Society. I saw the prisoner on the 15th and 16th March, and he then expressed his willingness to give up the School Book Society's work. I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Taylor asking him to telegraph to the prisoner's brother. He asked me to take over the work of the School Book Society. I undertook to do so the following day. On the 18th I again saw the prisoner at Mr. Peeble's house

Lordship said the Court of Appeal on the 28th of June, 1879, by a majority, reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division, and discharged the order for prohibition. Whether that reversal was right or not was the question now before their lordship's house. He believed that after the elaborate argument they had heard on the part of the Appellant, their lordships were all under the impression that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was right; but that in a case where there had been so much difference of opinion among the learned judges, they desired to take time to look into the authorities on the subject. The result of that deliberation, so far as he (the Lord Chancellor) was concerned, had been to confirm his original impression. It had been argued that the prohibition was rightly granted, but in point of fact the court of final appeal in ecclesiastical cases had already three times had before them the question raised by the Appellant, and had always decided it adversely to the Appellant's view, and his lordship thought that ought to be accepted as settling the ecclesiastical law on the point in controversy. The argument that the proceedings subsequent to the first sentence were undertaken without jurisdiction fell to the ground, because there was nothing in the Act of Victoria to prevent anything being done, either before or after a sentence, which before the Act could have been done in a suit duly instituted, as there was nothing in the Act of George III., chap. 127, to take away anything an ecclesiastical court had previously possessed. A monition, which was sometimes called an ecclesiastical censure, had been described as a warning or caution, to be followed, in case of disobedience, by some coercive measure. Such a sentence might be enforced by excommunication before the Act and since, by the procedure substituted for excommunicatton, and in the same suit. After a full and exhaustive reference to the cases in the books, his lordship held there was abundant authority to show that where a definitive sentence was pronounced in a suit properly instituted against a clerk in holy orders, and it was disobeyed, the same Court in the same suit could pronounce a further sentence, to be followed by signification. The proposition, therefore, that before the Church Discipline Act nothing could be done without a new suit to enforce an order was disproved by the authorities, which made it evident that cases of disobedience to a monition might be dealt with on the footing of contumacy or contempt in the same suit by further admonition or monition, and, if necessary, of the procedure substituted for excommunication. Under all the circumstances, the Appellant had failed to show that the provisions of the statutes were in any way controverted by the suspension of the clerk under a sentence pronounced in a suit regularly instituted under the Church Discipline Act. Into any question of expediency with regard to the exercise of this power, either for or against it, he did not think it necessary to enter. If the Ecclesiastical Court had not exceeded its jurisdiction, the judgment of the Court of Appeal ought to be affirmed, and being of that opinion, he asked their lordships to affirm that judgment and dismiss the present appeal with costs.

Earl Cairns said he had also been of opinion that it would be desirable the case should be adjourned in order that their lordships might have an opportunity of considering the arguments and authorities adduced by the Appellant. This opportunity they had now had, and the result was, so far as he was concerned, that he thought the judgment under appeal should be affirmed. He found in the judgment of the late Lord Justice Thesiger, in the Court below, every ground set forth on which he (the noble Earl) now founded his decision, and he would rather refer their lordships to that judgment as embodying his own views, than weaken them by expressing them in words of his own. He might say that he deeply regretted the untimely death of Lord Justice Thesiger, a judge who in a short tenure of office gave promise of rare powers, and who if his life had been spared, would probably have reflected the highest honour on the country. He agreed with the Lord Chancellor that this appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Lord Blackburn thought this case had been so thoroughly discussed by the learned judges that it would be impossible to throw any new light upon it. He also came to the conclusion that the appeal ought to be dismissed.

Lord Watson also thought the judgment of the Appeal Court ought to be affirmed.

The judgment under appeal was consequently affirmed, and the appeal of Mr. Mackonochie dismissed with costs.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINS.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent telegraphed on the 6th April:—"The depositions of the prisoner Kibaltchich are as follows: Ryssakoff identified Kibaltchich as an engineer who explained to the conspirators the construction of explosive bombs, and who with Ryssakoff, Michaloff, and others tested a bomb outside the city. Kibaltchich confesses that he manufactured bombs, of which two were given to Mallie. Perofsky to be employed in the assassination. Two were found in his lodging in Teleshuor-street. He stated, however, that he placed greater confidence in the Sadovaia-street mine than in hand bombs. He joined the revolutionary movement in 1873, and foreseeing that the employment of such substances as dynamite must play an important part in the struggle against the Government, he applied himself to the preparation of bombs, and discovered he could manufacture dynamite and nitro-glycerine at home without great risk of detection. Kibaltchich, although he took no part in digging or constructing the mine in Sadovaia-street, gave his technical opinion as to the quantity of dynamite necessary for the charge. The prisoner further stated that he was under the impression that if the late Emperor failed to pass along Little Sadovaia-street no further attempt would be made that day. He also deposed that he was assisted in the manufacture of the bombs by two persons, whose names he did not wish to divulge. These persons, who are at liberty, the prisoner added, were quite competent to carry on the manufacture of bombs, and they could be prepared at the rate of one per day. Other investigations into Kibaltchich's case, according to the confessions of the Jew Goldenberg, proved the prisoner's participation in the preparations to blow up the Imperial train near Odessa by laying a mine under the Lozovo-Sebastopol Railway, by which line, however, the Emperor did not travel, and by similar means near the Alexandrofsk Station on the Koursk Railway, where the failure occurred of the attempt to explode a mine during the passage of the train owing to some defect in the wire or battery arrangements. In both cases Kibaltchich supplied a Rumkorff's coil with which to explode the charge. The prisoner is the son of a priest, and is 27 years of age. He studied at the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Novgorod, the Institute of Engineers, and the Imperial Medical Academy."

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Daily News* correspondant at Cape Town wrote on March 10:—One question, and one alone, is engaging the attention of South Africa just now to the exclusion of all minor topics. Will it be peace or war in the Transvaal? The interest in our own native wars, which are far from being concluded, and which involve a waste of men, money, and material distressing to contemplate, are thrown into the background by the negotiations now proceeding during the armistice. If any success attends our attempts to compose matters without the dreadful alternative of further useless blood-shed, it will be mainly due to the untiring efforts of President Brand, who has spared no pains in the cause of peace, and to the counsels of those men in this colony who are branded as traitors and sedition mongers, but who will be found eventually to have throughout given wise and honourable counsel to their compatriots. Joubert has telegraphed something very like a petulant rebuke to one of those who deemed it his duty to counsel a timely moderation in the Boer demands. At present there is no symptom that anything less than complete independence will satisfy the men who have taken up arms. They see the finger of God in their successes, and they are filled with a firm belief in their invincible prowess. They have grasped firmly the idea of independence, and they refuse to look either to the right hand or the left in their advance to the longed-for goal. It is a hard fate, indeed, that imposes on Englishmen the detestable task of crushing out a spirit like this, mistaken and foolish as it may seem to our higher intelligence to be.

It would be well, too, if there were no outside influences at work, that from the very necessity of the case the masses of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony must, and do, exercise a most disturbing influence upon the calculations of political gravitation. The Dutch-speaking population are proud of the deeds of their kindred in a cause which they know to be just and righteous; while, on the other hand, the English part of the community nourishes a rankling sense of bitterness, perhaps not wonderful under all the circumstances, of injured pride and vanished illusions. There are no aids to the calm consideration required for the present negotiation; and it would be ludicrous, were it not full of future troubles, to read the excited utterances of those who are thirsting to re-establish what they call "British honour" without any cost of blood or treasure to themselves, and at the expense of a lasting breach between the two European populations. The statements as to the cruelties of the Boers have drawn forth a well-merited rejoinder, in one of the Dutch papers, from a resident—a gentleman who points out that during the past three years the British Government has destroyed at least twenty thousand absolutely, and more than five thousand dwellings, and lifted one hundred thousand head of stock—in fact, done more damage than all the Dutch since the day of Governor Van Ovidt. Let it not be forgotten, too, that after having denounced the old Transvaal Government for prosecuting an unjust war with Secocoeni, we employed under a British flag and under a British general ten thousand of the greatest savages in South Africa to stamp out amid unheard-of atrocities this very tribe.

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